

The Current Status of Knowledge of the Alticinae of Mexico (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae)¹

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Abstract. The current state of knowledge of the diversity for Alticinae recorded from Mexico is taken from the historical literature, determined specimens primarily in the U.S. National Museum, including material collected by the author, as well as from several other institutions. An Appendix is provided containing a list of generic and specific names recorded from Mexico, including the known distribution for each species by Mexican state and the source for that information. There are 89 genera and 524 species currently known from Mexico. Although preliminary, this is a significant increase from the published literature. The Alticinae species diversity per Mexican state is also provided. Some discussion of the Mexican Alticinae biogeographic affinities is given. The following changes in status are made: *Syphrea bibiana* Bechyné = *Nesaecrepida infuscata* (Schaeffer); *Palaeothona* Jacoby is raised from synonymy with *Lupraea* Jacoby and considered valid; *Varicoxa* Bechyné = *Luperaltica* Crotch; *Kuschelina gracilis* Jacoby is raised from synonymy with *K. laeta* (Perbosc) and considered valid; *Aphthona dimidiaticornis* Jacoby, *A. fulvipennis* Jacoby, *A. maculipennis* Jacoby, *A. mexicana* (Jacoby), *A. pallipes* (Jacoby), *A. semipunctata* Jacoby, and *A. substriata* Jacoby are all considered to be in *Centralaphthona* Bechyné; *Aphthona amulensis* Jacoby = *Genaphthona* Bechyné; *Aphthona fulvitaris* Jacoby = *Gioia* Bechyné; *A. championi* Jacoby = *Lupraea*.

Keywords. Alticinae, flea beetles, Chrysomelidae, Mexico, biogeography

1. INTRODUCTION

Mexico is the largest part (ca. 50%) of the Mesoamerican biodiversity “hotspot” which is second in species diversity and endemism of the top 25 “hotspots” in the world (MITTERMEIER et al. 1999). It has been called one of the world’s “megadiversity” countries (MITTERMEIER 1988) and ranks third in this respect according to some. Mexico is situated in a biogeographic transition zone between the Nearctic Region to the north and the Neotropical Region to the south. Generally in Mexico the Nearctic biotic elements are in the northern areas, the central arid plateau with some arid elements reaching as far south as Oaxaca. The Neotropical elements are in the south with some elements reaching along the coasts to Tamaulipas in the east and to southern Sinaloa in the west. Species diversity/richness has been documented to be very high in many well-known groups, such as plants (RZEDOWSKI 1993, 1996), mammals (FA & MORALES 1993; MITTERMEIER et al. 1999), and butterflies (LLORENTE & MARTÍNEZ 1993, LLORENTE et al. 1996). Species diversity also varies from group to group and from state to state. The highest diversity generally occurs in the more tropical states such as Chiapas, Oaxaca and Vera Cruz. Some examples of this from the insect world include Odonata (GONZÁLEZ & NOVELO 1996), Psocoptera (MOCKFORD & GARCÍA ALDRETE 1996), Passalidae (REYES-CASTILLO 2002), Bruchidae with Jalisco and Morelos also high (NÁPOLES 2002).

Because of this biogeographic transition zone between the Nearctic and Neotropical Regions, biogeographic affinities may also vary greatly depending on the group considered. Examples of this in the Coleoptera are species of Curculionidae with 41% Neotropical and 14% Nearctic affinities (ANDERSON & O’BRIEN 1996) and Carabidae with 54% Nearctic and 14% Neotropical, but in generic affinities 40% are Neotropical and 20% are Nearctic (BALL & SHPELEY 2000).

Levels of endemism vary greatly depending on the group considered and, of course, depending on the relative knowledge of the group. As with any country some vertebrate and plant groups are well known, whereas most insect groups are not. In mammals about 32% of the species are endemic (FA & MORALES 1993) and in the phanerogamic plants 10% of the genera and 52% of the species are endemic (RZEDOWSKI 1993). Among the insects butterflies are well-known, yet in Mexico the Papilionidae have only 10% endemism there (LLORENTE & MARTÍNEZ 1993). For native bees the level of endemism ranges from 25–60% depending on the region of Mexico, both the tropical state of Vera Cruz and the north of Baja California have 30%, whereas Guerrero has 50% and the Balsas (Guerrero-Oaxaca) has almost 60% (AYALA et al. 1993). Species endemism is generally high, but may vary, for example, in Homoptera it varies from 4% in Membracidae to 63% in Aleyrodidae (O’BRIEN et al. 1996), Psocoptera 74% (MOCKFORD & GARCÍA ALDRETE 1996), Carabidae 60% (Ball & Shpeley 2000), Tenebrionidae 52% (AALBU et al. 2002), Curculionidae 40.5% (ANDERSON & O’BRIEN 1996).

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Nearctic Alticinae (ca. 40 genera) are reasonably well known at the genus and species level in comparison to the Neotropical taxa (over 200 genera); however, there are certainly many more new species to be discovered there. Recently there was an update of the treatment at the genus level (RILEY et al. 2002) including keys. RILEY et al. (2003) have published a detailed checklist to the Nearctic Chrysomelidae. Neotropical Alticinae have been recently treated in a number of references by J. and B. BECHYNÉ (see References), D. BLAKE (see References), WILCOX (1975), SCHERER (1983), FURTH & SAVINI (1996, 1998), FURTH et al. (2003), and FURTH (2004). Almost half of the known Alticinae genera occur in the Neotropics; about 230 generic names were listed in SCHERER (1983) about 90 of which were described by Jan and Bohumila Bechyné.



Fig. 1. *Asphaera abdominalis* (Chevrolat) on *Ludwigia peploides* (Kunth) Raven, in copula, Zacatecas, July 1995. (Photo: D. Furth).

In the historical literature (Tables 1 and 2), JACOBY in the Biologia Centrali Americana (1884-1892) listed 334 species in 50 genera from Mexico, many of these genera and species were listed under old names that were later changed. HEIKERTINGER & CSIKI (1939-40) added 23 species and three genera *Argopistes* Motschulsky, *Blepharonycha* (Fall) and *Heikertingerella* (Csiki). BLACKWELDER (1946) added 12 species (9 from Baja California) and four genera: *Distignoptera* (Blake); *Glyptina* (LeConte); *Dysphenges* (Horn); *Euplectroscelis* (Crotch) – the first to correctly clarify this genus. From more recent literature, FURTH & SAVINI (1996) listed 400 species in 74 genera. FURTH & SAVINI (1998) added 1 genus and 11 species. FURTH (1998) added 18 species of *Blepharida* Chevrolat and synonymized *Blepharonycha* as well as 3 species of *Blepharida* (s.s) (see Table 1). RILEY et al. (2001) placed *Hornaltica atriventris* (Melsheimer) in *Margaridisa*, thus eliminating the

former as a separate genus known from Mexico and they raised *Hemiphrinus* Horn out of synonymy with *Phrynocephala* Baly, thus adding another genus name to the Mexican checklist. FURTH (2004) added 11 genera and 69 species to the Mexican fauna.

Mexico is a very large country, 14th largest in the world, so one would expect a high diversity of species compared to smaller countries in Central America. There are about 350 species in 89 genera currently known from Costa Rica, particularly because of some recent intensive quantitative inventorying done at a single site (FURTH et al. 2003). In contrast, in the smaller and less surveyed Panama, there are only 270 species in 70 genera known (FURTH & SAVINI 1996, 1998).



Fig. 2. *Capraita conspurcata* (Jacoby), Morelos, June 1993. (Photo: D. Furth).



Fig. 3. *Blepharida lineata* Furth on *Bursera trimera* Bullock, Guerrero, June 1993. (Photo: D. Furth).

Table 1. Numbers of historical and current Mexican Alticinae species

Genus	Species	Source
74	400	FURTH & SAVINI (1996)
1	11 (-1)	FURTH & SAVINI (1998)
-1	18 (-3)	FURTH (1998)
1	3	SAVINI et al. (2001)
-1(1)	0	RILEY et al. (2001)
0	3	GILBERT & ANDREWS (2002)
9	32	FURTH (2004) – USNM
3	12	FURTH (2004) – USNM-DGF
0	25	FURTH (2004) – MCZC-FCB
-1	4 (-3)	Corrections to FURTH & SAVINI (1996)
4(-1)	21	NEW – this study
89	524	Total

Table 2. Mexican Alticinae Genera – old and new records

Genera	General Distribution	Source (Mexico)
73	Mexico, etc.	FURTH & SAVINI (1996)
“ <i>Crepidodera</i> ”	Mexico (Baja California)	FURTH & SAVINI (1998)
- (<i>Blepharonycha</i>)	Mexico	FURTH (1998)
<i>Gioia</i>	Brazil, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Guadeloupe, Panama, Costa Rica	SAVINI et al. (2001)
<i>Hemiphyrnis</i>	USA, Mexico	RILEY et al. (2001)
-/+ <i>Hornaltica</i>	USA	RILEY et al. (2001)
<i>Ayalia</i>	El Salvador	FURTH (2004) – USNM
<i>Chalatenanganya</i>	Venezuela, Trinidad, El Salvador, Guatemala, Costa Rica	FURTH (2004) – USNM-DGF
<i>Egleraltica</i>	Brazil, Venezuela, Costa Rica	FURTH (2004) – USNM
<i>Exoceras</i>	Brazil, Bolivia, Venezuela, Trinidad, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, Guadeloupe, Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, Cuba, Panama, Costa Rica	FURTH (2004) – USNM
<i>Genaphthona</i>	Brazil, Paraguay, Bolivia, Venezuela, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Guatemala,	FURTH (2004) – USNM
<i>Leptophysa</i>	Brazil, Paraguay, Venezuela, Jamaica, Panama, Costa Rica	FURTH (2004) – USNM
<i>Margaridisa</i>	Brazil, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Nicaragua	FURTH (2004) – USNM
<i>Neothona</i>	Venezuela, Trinidad, El Salvador, Costa Rica	FURTH (2004) – USNM
<i>Nesaecrepida</i>	USA, Jamaica, Cuba, Puerto Rico	FURTH (2004) – USNM-DGF
<i>Terpnochlorus</i>	Venezuela, Madagascar	FURTH (2004) – USNM
<i>Tetragonotes</i>	Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Panama, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Guatemala	FURTH (2004) – USNM
<i>Deuteraltica</i>	Guatemala, El Salvador	USNM – New
<i>Heikertingeria</i>	Guatemala, Panama, Venezuela, Bolivia, Peru, Brazil, Trinidad	USNM – New
<i>Luperaltica</i>	USA, C. & S. America	USNM – New
<i>Palaeothona</i>	C. & S. America	New
- <i>Varicoxa</i>	C. & S. America	New
89		Total

Ashpaera abdominalis (Chevrolat) (Fig. 1) is one of the most common species in Mexico and, in fact in all of Central America. Another common species in Mexico is *Capraita conspurcatus* (Jacoby) (Fig. 2) that is often found in very large numbers and may completely destroy its host plants. New World *Blepharida* were monographed by FURTH (1998) and of the 38 species, 31 are endemic to Mexico and all but 2 can be found in Mexico. Some species are apparently oliphagous and are recorded on several species of *Bursera* (FURTH 1998); however, most species are monophagous on species of *Bursera* (Burseraceae), such as *B. lineata* (Fig. 3).

2. METHODS

Records of Mexican Alticinae were recovered in several ways for the current study. First a search of published literature, especially the references in FURTH & SAVINI (1996, 1998) as well as more recent publications, was made and the locality data for the Mexican states checked. The identified and unidentified collections of the National Museum of Natural History (Smithsonian Institution) (USNM) were checked for Mexican state records using a recent species inventory funded by the Smithsonian Women's Committee. The author determined many of the unidentified Mexican Alticinae specimens at the USNM. Additional Mexican state distribution data was extracted from the F. C. Bowditch Collection (FCB) previously on long-term loan to the author from the Museum of Comparative Zoology (Harvard University – MCZC). Also some material collected and determined by the author in Mexico was included (USNM-DGF). Finally some records from a recent visit to the Naturhistorisches Museum Basel (Switzerland) (NHMB) and the Zoologisches Staatssammlungen München (Germany) (ZSMC) were also incorporated. Some representative specimens will be deposited at the Colección Nacional de Insectos, Instituto de Biología, Universidad Autónoma de México (UNAM-IB).

3. RESULTS

3.1. General

The Appendix contains the most up-to-date checklist of Mexican Alticinae with distributional information at the Mexican state level and a number of new synonymies, new combinations and other name changes (see below). Since FURTH (2004) the author has discovered three additional genera and 21 species to the Mexican fauna. Five species recorded in the historical literature only as "Mexico" have been more specifically recorded in particular Mexican states. Thus, the total Alticinae diversity of Mexico consists of 89 genera and 524 species (Tables 1 & 2).

3.2. New synonymy and other nomenclatural changes

During the course of this project the author has discovered several notable new synonymies and other name changes that should be clarified in order to facilitate the consistent usage of the names of Neotropical Alticinae, especially Mexican Alticinae.

Syphrea bibiana Bechyné was described by BECHYNÉ (1955) from British Honduras. The author has examined the holotype and type series in the Frey Collection at NHMB and finds that it is conspecific with *Nesaecrepida infuscata* (Schaeffer) [combination established by RILEY et al. 2001]. SCHAEFFER (1906) described this species from a single specimen from Brownsville, Texas, deposited in the USNM and the author has also examined this holotype specimen. SCHAEFFER (1906) described this species as *Lactica infuscatus* and included a key to the three species of the genus, including *L. brumeliae* Schaeffer and *L. tibialis* Olivier. *Lactica* Erichson is currently considered to be a synonym of *Monomacra* Chevrolat. *Lactica brumeliae* is currently considered to be in the genus *Monomacra* and *L. tibialis* in the genus *Parchicola* Bechyné (RILEY et al. 2003). All of these species share a rather deeply impressed, transverse subbasal impression on the pronotum and this is no doubt why SCHAEFFER assumed they were congeneric. However, BLAKE (1964) accurately established the genus *Nesaecrepida* (type species *N. asphaltina* (Suffrian)) from Cuba and differentiated it from other "Crepidoderini" by having inconspicuous elytral punctation consisting of many fine striae. She also pointed out that the prebasal transverse impression extends completely across to the lateral margins of the pronotum without the usual limiting lines perpendicular to the base. This feature is also characteristic of *Syphrea* Baly and is probably the primary reason that Bechyné placed this species (as *S. bibiana*) in that genus. *Nesaecrepida* and *Syphrea* share some characteristics such as, base of the pronotum somewhat doubly sinuate, convex pronotum. They differ in the shape of the epipleura (usually not straight, gently emarginate in *Syphrea*), antennal bossae of *Nesaecrepida* small round (usually larger and not round in *Syphrea*) divided by base of the long narrow frontal ridge. Further characteristics of *Nesaecrepida infuscata* are: pronotum with anterolateral angles rounded, thickened and not distinctly angled, punctation dense, fine; dorsum light brown-yellow in color with elytral suture distinctly darkened, elytral punctures coarse, dense, not evidently striate; epipleura rather wide and parallel-sided, tapering only subapically.

This species has recently been studied as a potential biological control agent for *Mimosa pigra* Linnaeus (Mi-

mosaceae) in Australia (W. Forno, Brisbane, pers. comm. 1992).

BECHYNÉ & BECHYNÉ (1960:23-24) first designated *Palaeothona* Jacoby (1885:377) [type species: *P. rugifrons* Jacoby, designated by BLAKE (1950:179)] as synonymous with *Lupraea* Jacoby (1885:359) [type species: *L. longicornis* Jacoby, designated by BECHYNÉ & BECHYNÉ (1960:24)]. The author has examined syntypes of *Lupraea longicornis* as well as of *Palaeothona rugifrons* and has determined that these two genera are in fact distinct as originally described by JACOBY (1885). BLAKE (1950) described four new species of *Palaeothona* from the USA, Mexico and Haiti and newly combined *Trachymetopa* (misspelled in BLAKE 1950 as *Trachymetropa* Weise) *picta* (Say) into *Palaeothona*. *Palaeothona picta* (Say) was originally described as *Altica* Geoffroy, then placed in *Aphthona* Chevrolat by CROTCH (1873), and then in *Phyllotreta* Chevrolat by HORN (1889). In fact in his original description of the genus Jacoby compared *Palaeothona* to *Aphthona* and even to *Phyllotreta*, but acknowledged that characters to distinguish it as a separate genus were not obvious. While *Palaeothona* and *Lupraea* Jacoby have some similarities, the differences are more evident (Vilma P. Savini, Maracay, Venezuela, *in litteris*): *Palaeothona* has a more convex and robust body form; *Lupraea* has antennomere 2 almost moniliform, much less than half the length of segment 3, *Palaeothona* has a relatively longer second antennomere, more than half the length of segment 3; *Lupraea* epipleura usually narrow throughout most of its length, not much wider than the first antennomere, gradually tapered apically, epipleura of *Palaeothona* wider throughout its length, tapered only subapically; eyes larger in most *Lupraea*; pronotum of *Palaeothona* with broad mid-basal depression; pronotal shape more elongate and evidently narrowed basally with anterolateral angles evenly rounded in *Lupraea* opposed to often angulate in *Palaeothona*; elytral bossae usually more pronounced in *Palaeothona*; elytral punctation denser and coarser in most *Lupraea*; antennal bossae small narrow, rounded or vertically aligned in *Palaeothona*, but horizontal, transverse or rectangular in *Lupraea*; antennae long, often as long or longer than body in *Lupraea*, shorter in *Palaeothona*; dorsum rather flattened in *Lupraea* and more convex in *Palaeothona*; pronotum and vertex of *Lupraea* usually smooth and impunctate, but usually at least vertex distinctly punctured or subrugose in *Palaeothona*; elytral punctation often coarser and denser in *Lupraea*. Most Mexican species were described as *Palaeothona* by Jacoby, but he also confused these two genera and so it is necessary to examine type specimens of each species in order to correctly place each in the correct genus. The author has been able to examine types of some, but not all of the Mexican species and, thus, verifies the place-

ment of these as follows: *Palaeothona discrepans* (Schaeffer); *Lupraea elongata* (Jacoby); *Lupraea fulvicollis* Jacoby; *Lupraea godmani* (Jacoby); *Lupraea guatemalensis* (Jacoby); *Lupraea imitans* (Jacoby); *Palaeothona melanocyanea* Blake; *Palaeothona rubro-viridis* Blake; *Palaeothona rugifrons* Jacoby; *Lupraea semifulva* (Jacoby); *Lupraea smithi* (Jacoby); *Palaeothona viridis* Jacoby. *Lupraea occipitalis* Bechyné & Bechyné is problematic and does not seem to fit in either genus well, but the author prefers to leave it in its current status until it can be studied in more detail. However, *Palaeothona dilaticornis* Jacoby and *Palaeothona frontalis* Jacoby are left in their originally described genus until their types can be studied. Therefore, the species here placed in *Palaeothona* are given a new status from recent publications (e.g., SAVINI & FURTH 1996, 1998; Riley et al. 2003; and FURTH 2004).

CROTCH (1873:70) established *Luperaltica* [type species: *L. senilis* (Say) designated by WILCOX (1953:54)] for two species, including *L. fuscula* (LeConte) = *L. nigripalpis* (LeConte), from the USA. According to RILEY et al. (2003) this genus now includes two others from the USA (*L. nitida* Wilcox and *L. semiflava* Fall). Upon close examination and comparison with many species of the genus *Varicoxa* Bechyné (1955:81) [type species: *Systema ustulata* Harold designated by BECHYNÉ (1955:81)], the author here designates *Varicoxa* Bechyné to be a synonym of *Luperaltica* Crotch. The author has examined many species of *Varicoxa* determined by Bechyné (MIZA, NHMB), including *V. ustulata* (Harold), and types of *V. ustulata centralis* Bechyné, *V. ustulata inconstans* Bechyné, as well as other reliably determined species. In the course of describing *L. nitida*, WILCOX (1953) gives a very good account of the unusual history of the species of *Luperaltica* as well as of their morphology, including aedeagus figures.

The original descriptions of both *Luperaltica* and *Varicoxa* were very inadequate. CROTCH (1873) only said that *Luperaltica* looked like *Luperus* Mueller (Galerucinae), but had "incrassate femora, entire epipleurae, separated anterior coxae ..." making it an Alticinae. Also he stated that it was similar to *Orthaltica* Crotch, but the elytra more finely sculptured, not striate, first metatarsal segment elongate, anterior coxae closed (narrowly), base of prosternum dilated to meet epimera, antennae long with basal segment short. BECHYNÉ (1955) only said that *Varicoxa* had species with closed and open procoxal cavities, heart-shaped pronotum with a weak transverse, prebasal impression, long first metatarsal segment, large head with projecting eyes wider than front margin of the pronotum. BECHYNÉ & BECHYNÉ (1967) give a checklist of the 26 described species of *Varicoxa*, 18 described by BECHYNÉ. Although the four North American species do not have the pronotum as evidently constricted basally, and *L. senilis* and *L. ni-*

gripalpis have most of the dorsum shagreened, other morphological characters, including those listed above, are the same. In addition, the males of all species have an unusually large, U-shaped opening at the apex of the strongly ventrally-projecting abdomen, apex of the aedeagus usually protruding, a thin, longitudinal, sclerotized midline on the 7th ventrite, and similar form of the aedeagus. In addition, comparing *Varicoxa ustulata*; *Luperaltica senilis*, *L. nigripalpis* in both: the meta-femoral spring is identical and of the *Phyllotreta* Morpho-Group; the aedeagus is very wide in ventral/dorsal view and strongly curved in lateral view, especially in apical 1/3, very broad basal and subapical/dorsal foramina; the spermatheca is C-shaped, forming $\frac{3}{4}$ of a circle, receptacle and pump not differentiated in shape, equal width throughout, ductus a tight cluster of several coils. Therefore, the following species formerly considered as *Varicoxa* are newly combined in *Luperaltica*: *L. longicornis* (Jacoby); *L. ustulata centralis* (Bechyné); and *L. viridipennis* (Jacoby).

Changes since FURTH (2004) include:

Disonycha fimata labiata Jacoby, 1901 is synonymous with *Disonycha fimata fimata* LeConte, 1858, new synonym in BLAKE (1955: 23); *Disonycha horni* Jacoby, 1891 is synonymous with *Disonycha fimata fimata* LeConte, 1858, new synonym in BLAKE (1933b: 36).

The "Oedionychina" genera *Walterianella* Bechyné, *Alagoasa* Bechyné, and *Capraita* Bechyné are often difficult to distinguish using the traditional morphological characters as given in descriptions and keys like SCHERER (1962, 1983). There is increasing evidence that these genera and others are paraphyletic (DUCKETT & KJER 2003). *Walterianella signata* (Jacoby, 1886:431) was mistakenly listed under *Alagoasa* in FURTH & SAVINI (1996), but should have been listed as *Walterianella* as it was in WILCOX (1975), because it has the characteristics of that genus, especially the thin explanate sides of the pronotum and elytral epipleura (see SCHERER 1962, 1983); the author has examined syntypes in FCB. Also, there is increasing evidence that *Walterianella* and *Capraita* cannot reliably be separated and are possibly paraphyletic (DUCKETT & KJER 2003; C. Duckett, Washington, DC, pers. comm. 2004). The morphological characters given in SCHERER (1983), especially the prebasal, transverse impression on the pronotum, is not very reliable. However, for the present study the author prefers to retain these genera as much as possible and considers *Capraita durangoensis* (Jacoby, 1892: 318) to be best placed in the genus *Walterianella*, and as such is a new combination; the author has examined syntypes in FCB.

HORN (1889: 184) considered *Oedionychis gracilis* Jacoby as a synonym (variety) of *O. interjectionis* (Crotch 1873: 61). This was confirmed by BLAKE

(1927: 15), HEIKERTINGER & CSIKI (1940), and BLACKWELDER (1946). *Oedionychis interjectionis* was apparently first considered a synonym of *Kuschelina laeta* (Perbosc 1839: 263) by WILCOX (1975) and later upheld by RILEY et al. (2003). *Kuschelina gracilis* seems to have the following morphological differences from *K. laeta*: elytra green with strongly shagreened surface, opposed to black smooth surface in *K. laeta*; longitudinal, subsutural, light stripes straight and equal in width throughout, not apically enlarged or angled outward as in *K. laeta*; pronotum distinctly punctate or shagreened, often densely, rather than smooth, mostly impunctate in *K. laeta*. There are specimens of *K. gracilis* with green elytra, without any longitudinal subsutural light stripes. The author has examined syntypes of *K. gracilis* in FCB and many specimens of *K. laeta* in USNM. Therefore, for this study the author considers *K. gracilis* and *K. laeta* to be separate and valid taxa at the species level. Further detailed study of the genitalia and molecular study may better clarify the relationship between these taxa.

FURTH & SAVINI (1996) and SAVINI & FURTH (1998) pointed out that the genus *Aphthona* Chevrolat, 1836, in its true sense from the Old World, does not exist in the New World. Most of the Neotropical species previously listed in *Aphthona* have been reassigned to *Brasilaphthona* Bechyné, 1956, *Centralaphthona* Bechyné, 1960, *Genaphthona* Bechyné, 1956. However, FURTH & SAVINI (1996) provisionally listed as *Aphthona* some Neotropical species still in need of study in order to place them in correct genera.

For *Centralaphthona* some significant characters are: convex dorsum; no pronotal transverse, subbasal impression; anterolateral angles distinctly beveled; elytra striate.

After examination of specimens determined by Jacoby (FCB) the author has determined that the following species (formerly in *Aphthona*) are best placed in *Centralaphthona* and, thus, constitute new combinations: *C. dimidiaticornis* Jacoby, 1891; *C. fulvipennis* Jacoby, 1885; *C. maculipennis* Jacoby, 1891; *C. mexicana* (Jacoby, 1885); *C. pallipes* (Jacoby, 1891); *C. semipunctata* Jacoby, 1891 [syntypes examined]; *C. substriata*, Jacoby, 1891. However, there is some indication that *Centralaphthona* Bechyné, 1960 [type species: *C. deyrollei*, Baly, 1877:296] is synonymous with *Glyptina* LeConte, 1859:26 [type species: *G. spuria* LeConte, 1859:26]. This was indicated by RILEY et al. (2002) who state that "The Neotropical genus *Centralaphthona* Bechyné, 1960, is probably a synonym [of *Glyptina* LeConte, 1859]". The author tends to agree with this statement; however, more thorough study of these genera is needed and so the above new synonyms remain as *Centralaphthona* in this study.

Aphthona pilatei Baly, *A. smithi* Jacoby, and *A. unicolor* Jacoby will tentatively remain in *Aphthona* until they can be studied further, especially type specimens. Although syntypes of *A. unicolor* (FCB) were examined by the author and it appears to belong in the "Monomacrinini", further study of other genera in that putative tribe is needed.

After examination of several species determined by BECHYNÉ to be in the genus *Genaphthona*, including syntypes (FCB) of *G. transversicollis* (Jacoby), the author places *A. amulensis* Jacoby, 1891, in *Genaphthona*. This species has the flattened dorsum with very fine punctation, lateral margins of pronotum rounded, shallow subbasal, transverse pronotal impression, and very faint antennal bossae typical of *Genaphthona*.

Table 3. Mexican Alticinae by State

State	Abbreviation	No. Species
Aguascalientes	AGS	7
Baja California	BC	20
Baja California Sur	BCS	13
Campeche	CAMP	7
Chiapas	CHIS	81
Chihuahua	CHIH	43
Coahuila	COAH	11
Colima	COL	21
Distrito Federal	DF	41
Durango	DGO	97
Guanajuato	GTO	41
Guerrero	GRO	141
Hidalgo	HGO	29
Jalisco	JAL	45
Mexico	MEX	38
Michoacan	MICH	47
Morelos	MOR	84
Nayarit	NAY	23
Nuevo Leon	NL	12
Oaxaca	OAX	122
Puebla	PUE	48
Queretaro	QRO	2
Quintana Roo	QROO	8
San Luis Potosi	SLP	31
Sinaloa	SIN	17
Sonora	SON	26
Tabasco	TAB	81
Tamaulipas	TAMPS	44
Tlaxcala	TLAX	2
Veracruz	VER	198
Yucatan	YUC	23
Zacatecas	ZAC	10

Species of the genus *Gioia* Bechyné, 1955, can also be confused with *Aphthona* (SAVINI & FURTH 1996); however, *Gioia* has a very robust, convex body shape; distinctly confused and strong elytral punctures; transverse

pronotum with strong punctures and thickened, broadly slanted anterolateral angles; usually evident transverse elytral impression. Considering these characters and after examining a syntype (FCB) of *A. fulvitaris* Jacoby, 1891:246, the author concludes this species is best placed in *Gioia*.

After examination of a syntype (FCB) of *A. championi* Jacoby, 1885, and based on the characters given above, the author places this species in *Lupraea*.

4. DISCUSSION

The author's strategy for producing an inventory or faunal list consists of three phases. First, to document the historical record through the literature. Second, to survey institutional collections; in this study including USNM, MCZC-FCB, NHMB, and ZSMC. The final phase is to conduct fieldwork. There have been very few Alticinae specialists that have collected in Mexico and none have ever lived there, so the above approach should prove very productive. Comparing the totals of genera and species recorded in the recent literature, the above-mentioned inventory method has significantly increased the totals, even at this preliminary stage. The number of recorded genera has risen from 74 to 85 (FURTH 2004), to 89, and the species from 431 to 501 (FURTH 2004) to 524. Some of the records need to be verified further, as well as some historical identifications in the FCB.

Even though this is a very preliminary list of Mexican Alticinae diversity, especially in comparison to the relatively more field-surveyed Costa Rican fauna (FURTH et al. 2003), still the Mexican fauna demonstrates high potential species richness.

Comments on Biogeography

Unlike many of the vertebrate, plant and even some insect groups mentioned above in the Introduction, species of Mexican Alticinae are poorly known. The current study is still a preliminary attempt to compile records from the literature and a few collections into a baseline from which to build in the future. Table 2 lists historical and some recently recorded (FURTH 2004) genera, including two actual newly recorded genera (*Deuteraltica* and *Heikertingeria*). Most of these genera have Neotropical affinity and in fact most are distributed deep into South America. *Gioia* was discovered recently in Mexico (SAVINI et al. 2001), but has a similar distribution to the 12 genera recorded in FURTH (2004). *Ayalala* Bechyné & Bechyné until now was only known from El Salvador. *Deuteraltica* Bechyné & Bechyné is monotypic and previously only known from Guatemala and El Salvador. *Heikertingeria* Csiki is South American with only *H. clarki* extending into true Central America. *Luperaltica* is distinctly a Nearctic genus ex-

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Map 1. Mexican Alticinae diversity per State

tending into the Neotropical Region. *Neothona* Bechyné is clearly a Neotropical element. *Paranaita* Bechyné is a South American genus previously only known as far north as Panama and its distribution this far north is somewhat surprising, more detailed and verification of the Mexican distribution records would be useful. *Nesaecrepida* Blake has an apparent Caribbean (Neotropical) affinity and the record in this study of the type species *N. asphaltina* in the Yucatan demonstrates the Caribbean affinities of that part of Mexico. *Exoceras* Jacoby is particularly widely distributed even throughout many Caribbean islands in almost an arc from the northern South American continent. Given the extent of the known distribution of all of the above genera it is not really surprising to find them also in Mexico. The most unusual distribution with no obvious explanation is *Terpnochlorus* Fairmaire represented in Mexico by *T. americana*, also known from Venezuela, but the genus has a very strange disjunct distribution and is also in Madagascar, central and southern Africa.

Among the other genera listed from Mexico in the Appendix the majority are of primarily Neotropical affinity. Genera such as *Altica* Geoffroy, *Chaetocnema*

Stephens, *Dibolia* Latreille, *Epitrix* Foudras, *Longitarsus* Berthold, *Phyllotreta* Chevrolat, *Psylliodes* Berthold are cosmopolitan and have no particular affinity to the New World. Some genera such as *Disonycha* Chevrolat, *Kuschelina* Bechyné, *Monomacra* Chevrolat, *Systema* Chevrolat although basically Neotropical also have significant penetration at the species level into the Nearctic Region. *Crepidodera peninsularis* Horn may be a true *Crepidodera* Chevrolat in which case this is a Nearctic affinity. However, it is apparent that about 90% of the biogeographic affinity of Mexican Alticinae at the genus level is Neotropical. There are a few genera endemic to Mexico such as *Caloscelis* Clark, *Euplectroscelis* Crotch from Baja California, possibly *Iphitroides* Jacoby with four species in Mexico and one recorded species in Venezuela, but after careful study this latter species may be re-classified. A few other genera (e.g., *Dysphenges* Horn, *Phydanis* Horn, *Pseudorthygia* Csiki) were previously known only to occur in Mexico, but recently RILEY et al. (2002) recorded them occurring in extreme southern USA. A few genera are not endemic to Mexico, but most of the species in them are; e.g., *Blepharida* Chevrolat, *Chrysogramma* Jacoby, *Phyrnocephala* Baly, *Plectotetra* Baly.

Blepharida has been well studied in Mexico (FURTH 1998) and there is an interesting eco-geographic pattern. New World *Blepharida* is distributed from the USA (one species) through Mexico (35 species) to Costa Rica and El Salvador (1 species). One species is also only found in the Caribbean. The genus *Notozona* Chevrolat is distributed from southern Mexico through the rest of Central America into northern South America.

Table 3 and Map 1 indicate some preliminary general trends about the diversity and biogeographic affinities of the Mexican Alticinae species. As with many other groups of animals the highest diversity is in the southern states with strong Neotropical affinities such as Chiapas, Oaxaca, Guerrero, Vera Cruz and Tabasco. The latter two demonstrate the significant Neotropical affinity that extends northward along the Caribbean coast. The rather high diversity in Durango and Morelos is not easily explainable at this time, in the Bruchidae NÁPOLES (2002) also recorded a high species diversity in Morelos. However, in the Alticinae possibly both the elevated numbers in Durango and Morelos as well as the relatively low number of species in the states of the Yucatan Peninsula, Aguascalientes, Queretaro, Tlaxcala, Zacatecas and others are probably primarily a factor of collecting bias; i.e., better or poorly collected areas.

Therefore, while it is more difficult to analyze the species level richness and biogeographic affinities at this very preliminary stage of knowledge of the Mexican Alticinae fauna, superficially it appears that the vast majority of species have more Neotropical affinities than Nearctic affinities.

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Appendix

List of genera and species names, species authors, Mexican states and the sources recorded in the literature, from the United States National Museum of Natural History (USNM) [USNM-DGF are specimens collected by the author in the USNM collection], or from the F. C. Bowditch Collection at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University (FCB). Species names with a “?” afterwards have some question as to the correct determination of this species from Mexico. Species with a “?” after the state acronym means that there is some question as to the certainty of the locality from that state. The state acronyms are standard abbreviations for the 32 Mexican states (see Table 3). When “Mexico?” occurs in the state column, these are records from the literature for which there is some question about the specimen being from Mexico. Sources are listed only when they represent a new or different state record. Author names for genera can be found in FURTH & SAVINI (1996, 1998).

Genus	Species	Author	Distribution	Source
<i>Acallepitrax</i>	<i>castanea</i>	(Jacoby)	TAB, TAMPS, VER	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Acallepitrax</i>	<i>clypeata</i>	(Jacoby)	Mexico?	FCB
<i>Acallepitrax</i>	<i>fulvifrons</i>	(Jacoby)	GRO, MOR	FCB; FURTH & SAVINI (1996)
<i>Acanthonycha</i>	<i>jacobyi</i>	Bechyné	CHIS, VER	BECHYNE & BECHYNE (1960); USNM
<i>Acrocyum</i>	<i>dorsalis</i>	Jacoby	COL, NL	FURTH & SAVINI (1996); USNM
<i>Acrocyum</i>	<i>maculicollis</i>	Jacoby	DGO, MEX, VER	FCB; JACOBY (1885); USNM
<i>Acrocyum</i>	<i>sallei</i>	Jacoby	OAX	JACOBY (1885)
<i>Alagoasa</i>	<i>acutangula</i>	(Jacoby)	CHIS, COL, DGO, GRO, JAL, MEX, MOR, NL, OAX, VER	JACOBY (1886); FCB; USNM
<i>Alagoasa</i>	<i>aemulae</i>	(Horn)	SON	JACOBY (1892)
<i>Alagoasa</i>	<i>albomarginata</i>	(Latreille)	GRO	HEIKERTINGER & CSIKI (1940)
<i>Alagoasa</i>	<i>arcuatofasciata</i>	(Jacoby)	GRO	JACOBY (1905)
<i>Alagoasa</i>	<i>atroguttata</i>	(Jacoby)	COL, DGO, GRO, JAL, MOR, SLP, TAMPS, VER	JACOBY (1886); FCB; USNM
<i>Alagoasa</i>	<i>bipunctata</i>	(Chevrolat)	CHIS, DF, OAX, SLP, D465VER, YUC	JACOBY (1886); FCB; USNM
<i>Alagoasa</i>	<i>bipunctata boucardi</i>	(Harold)	VER?	NHMB
<i>Alagoasa</i>	<i>bipunctata familiaris</i>	(Harold)	VER?	NHMB
<i>Alagoasa</i>	<i>bipunctata salvini</i>	(Harold)	CHIS	NHMB
<i>Alagoasa</i>	<i>cazieri</i>	Pallister	CHIH	PALLISTER (1953)
<i>Alagoasa</i>	<i>ceracollis</i>	(Say)	CHIS, DGO, MOR, OAX, VER	JACOBY (1885); USNM
<i>Alagoasa</i>	<i>chevrolati</i>	(Baly)	OAX, VER, YUC	FCB; FURTH & SAVINI (1996)
<i>Alagoasa</i>	<i>clypeata</i>	(Jacoby)	CHIS, DGO, HGO, MICH, OAX, TAB, VER	JACOBY (1892); USNM

Genus	Species	Author	Distribution	Source
<i>Alagoasa</i>	<i>decemguttatus</i>	(Fabricius)	CHIH, CHIS, COL, DGO, GRO, JAL, MEX, MOR, NAY, OAX, QROO, SON, TAB, VER	JACOBY (1886); FCB; PALLISTER (1953); USNM
<i>Alagoasa</i>	<i>defecta</i> ?	(Harold)	VER?	FCB
<i>Alagoasa</i>	<i>donckieri</i>	(Jacoby)	GRO	JACOBY (1905)
<i>Alagoasa</i>	<i>dugesi</i>	(Jacoby)	GTO	JACOBY (1886)
<i>Alagoasa</i>	<i>duodecimmaculata</i> ?	(Jacoby)	Mexico?	FCB
<i>Alagoasa</i>	<i>extrema</i>	(Harold)	MOR, OAX, TAB, VER	JACOBY (1886); FCB; USNM
<i>Alagoasa</i>	<i>fimbriata</i>	(Forster)	GRO, MICH, MOR, OAX	JACOBY (1886); FCB; USNM
<i>Alagoasa</i>	<i>forreri</i>	(Jacoby)	DGO	JACOBY (1886)
<i>Alagoasa</i>	<i>frontalis</i>	(Jacoby)	GRO, NAY	JACOBY (1892); NHMB
<i>Alagoasa</i>	<i>godmani</i>	(Jacoby)	TAB, VER	JACOBY (1886)
<i>Alagoasa</i>	<i>haroldi</i>	(Jacoby)	GRO, MOR, VER	JACOBY (1892)
<i>Alagoasa</i>	<i>hoegei</i>	(Jacoby)	OAX, VER	JACOBY (1886)
<i>Alagoasa</i>	<i>inconspicua</i>	(Jacoby)	DGO, JAL	JACOBY (1886); FCB
<i>Alagoasa</i>	<i>infirma</i>	(Jacoby)	OAX, VER	JACOBY (1886)
<i>Alagoasa</i>	<i>jalapa</i>	Bechyné	VER	BECHYNE (1958a)
<i>Alagoasa</i>	<i>lateralis</i>	(Jacoby)	COL, GRO, JAL, MEX, MICH, MOR, NAY, OAX	JACOBY (1886); FCB; USNM
<i>Alagoasa</i>	<i>longicollis</i>	(Jacoby)	OAX	JACOBY (1886)
<i>Alagoasa</i>	<i>milpepora</i>	(Jacoby)	Mexico	JACOBY (1905)
<i>Alagoasa</i>	<i>pavonina</i>	(Jacoby)	CHIS, VER	JACOBY (1892); USNM
<i>Alagoasa</i>	<i>persimilis</i>	(Jacoby)	GRO	JACOBY (1905)
<i>Alagoasa</i>	<i>quadrilineata</i>	(Harold)	Mexico	JACOBY (1886)
<i>Alagoasa</i>	<i>semipurpurea</i>	(Jacoby)	VER	JACOBY (1886)
<i>Alagoasa</i>	<i>seriata</i>	(Baly)	GRO, MOR, OAX, PUE, VER	JACOBY (1886); FCB; NHMB
<i>Alagoasa</i>	<i>tehuacana</i>	Bechyné	JAL, PUE	BECHYNE (1955); USNM
<i>Alagoasa</i>	<i>tenutilineata</i>	(Horn)	GRO	JACOBY (1892)
<i>Alagoasa</i>	<i>tridecimmaculata</i>	(Jacoby)	GRO, MICH	JACOBY (1886); JACOBY (1892)
<i>Alagoasa</i>	<i>trifasciata escuintla</i>	Bechyné	Mexico	BECHYNE (1958a)
<i>Alagoasa</i>	<i>trilineata</i>	(Jacoby)	DF ?, DGO	JACOBY (1886)
<i>Alagoasa</i>	<i>violaceomarginata</i>	(Jacoby)	OAX	JACOBY (1886)
<i>Alagoasa</i>	<i>virgata</i>	(Harold)	CHIH, CHIS, COL, DGO, GRO, JAL, MEX, MOR, NAY, PUE, OAX, SIN, SLP, TAB, VER	JACOBY (1886); FCB; PALLISTER (1953); USNM; NHMB
<i>Allochroma</i>	<i>balyi</i>	Clark	OAX	JACOBY (1886)
<i>Allochroma</i>	<i>fasciatum</i>	Clark	CHIS, VER	JACOBY (1886); FCB
<i>Allochroma</i>	<i>festivus</i>	Clark	DGO, VER	FCB; USNM
<i>Allochroma</i>	<i>flohri</i>	Jacoby	Mexico	JACOBY (1892)

Genus	Species	Author	Distribution	Source
<i>Allochroma</i>	<i>fulvoplagiatum</i>	Jacoby	VER	JACOBY (1886)
<i>Allochroma</i>	<i>godmani</i>	Jacoby	OAX, VER	JACOBY (1886)
<i>Allochroma</i>	<i>guatemalensis</i>	Jacoby	CHIS, DGO	FCB
<i>Allochroma</i>	<i>hoegei</i>	Jacoby	DGO, OAX, VER	JACOBY (1886); FCB
<i>Allochroma</i>	<i>mexicanum</i>	Jacoby	VER	JACOBY (1886)
<i>Allochroma</i>	<i>semipunctatum</i>	Jacoby	OAX	JACOBY (1886)
<i>Allochroma</i>	<i>teapense</i>	Jacoby	TAB	JACOBY (1892)
<i>Altica</i>	<i>amicula</i>	(Jacoby)	DGO	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Altica</i>	<i>angulicollis</i>	(Jacoby)	GRO	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Altica</i>	<i>bimarginata</i>	(Say)	DGO, GRO, OAX, VER	FCB, JACOBY (1884)
<i>Altica</i>	<i>brisleyi</i>	Gentner	SON	USNM
<i>Altica</i>	<i>carinata</i> ?	Germar	SON ?	FCB
<i>Altica</i>	<i>complicata</i>	(Harold)	DF, DGO, GRO, PUE, VER	JACOBY (1884); FCB; USNM
<i>Altica</i>	<i>cupricollis</i>	(Jacoby)	DF, DGO, ZAC	JACOBY (1891); USNM-DGF
<i>Altica</i>	<i>flavicollis</i>	Jacoby	MOR	JACOBY (1884)
<i>Altica</i>	<i>foliacea</i>	(LeConte)	CHIH, GTO, VER	JACOBY (1891); FCB; PALLISTER (1953)
<i>Altica</i>	<i>forreri</i>	(Jacoby)	DGO, VER?	JACOBY (1884); FCB
<i>Altica</i>	<i>ignita</i>	(Illiger)	CHIH, BC, VER	JACOBY (1891); PALLISTER (1953)
<i>Altica</i>	<i>limitata</i>	(Jacoby)	DGO?	FCB
<i>Altica</i>	<i>litigata</i>	Fall	CHIS?	USNM
<i>Altica</i>	<i>marevagans</i> ?	Horn	CHIH, DF, SON	JACOBY (1891); FCB
<i>Altica</i>	<i>nitidiventris</i>	Fall	BC	BLACKWELDER (1946)
<i>Altica</i>	<i>obliterata</i>	LeConte	CHIH, SON	FCB; JACOBY (1884); PALLISTER (1953)
<i>Altica</i>	<i>patruelis</i>	Harold	DF, GRO, GTO, MEX, MICH, OAX?, PUE, TAB, VER	JACOBY (1884); FCB; USNM
<i>Altica</i>	<i>rugicollis</i>	Jacoby	CHIH, OAX	JACOBY (1884); FCB
<i>Altica</i>	<i>rugosa</i>	Jacoby	CHIH, GTO, MICH	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Altica</i>	<i>satellitica</i>	(Jacoby)	DGO, GRO, VER	JACOBY (1891); FCB
<i>Altica</i>	<i>schwarzi</i>	Blatchley	Mexico?	USNM (? Mexico, ex banana shipment)
<i>Altica</i>	<i>tincta</i>	LeConte	BC	BLACKWELDER (1946)
<i>Altica</i>	<i>tombacina</i>	Mannerheim	CHIH, DGO	PALLISTER (1953)
<i>Altica</i>	<i>torquata</i>	LeConte	DF, SON	JACOBY (1884); USNM
<i>Aphthona</i>	<i>pilatei</i>	Baly	TAB	JACOBY (1885)
<i>Aphthona</i>	<i>smithi</i>	Jacoby	GRO	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Aphthona</i>	<i>unicolor</i>	Jacoby	TAB	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Argopistes</i>	<i>rubicunda</i>	Blake	VER	BLAKE (1934)

Genus	Species	Author	Distribution	Source
<i>Asphaera</i>	<i>abdominalis</i>	(Chevrolat)	AGS, CHIH, CHIS, COAH, COL, DF, DGO, GRO, GTO, HGO, JAL, MEX, MICH, MOR, NL, OAX, SIN, SLP, TAMP, VER, ZAC	JACOBY (1885 (1892)); FCB; PALLISTER (1953); USNM
<i>Asphaera</i>	<i>cyanopsis</i>	Harold	DF, DGO, OAX, SLP, TAB, VER	JACOBY (1885); FCB; USNM
<i>Asphaera</i>	<i>icteridera</i>	(Harold)	CHIS, DGO, GRO, MOR, OAX, VER	JACOBY (1885); PALLISTER (1953); USNM
<i>Asphaera</i>	<i>lustrans</i>	(Crotch)	BC	BLACKWELDER (1946)
<i>Asphaera</i>	<i>mexicana</i>	(Harold)	CHIS, DGO, GRO, MICH, MOR, NAY, OAX, VER	JACOBY (1886); FCB; USNM
<i>Asphaera</i>	<i>nigrofasciata</i>	Jacoby	VER	USNM
<i>Asphaera</i>	<i>nobilitata</i>	(Fabricius)	CHIS	USNM
<i>Asphaera</i>	<i>polita</i>	Jacoby	OAX, TAB, VER	JACOBY (1885); FCB
<i>Asphaera</i>	<i>reichei</i>	(Harold)	CHIS, DF, OAX, SLP, VER	JACOBY (1885); USNM
<i>Asphaera</i>	<i>xanthocephala</i>	Harold	VER	FURTH & SAVINI (1996)
<i>Ayalia</i>	<i>minor</i>	Bechyné & Bechyné	GRO?, NAY	USNM
<i>Blepharida</i>	<i>alternata</i>	Jacoby	CHIS, GRO, JAL, MOR, NAY, SLP, SIN, SON	FURTH (1998)
<i>Blepharida</i>	<i>alticola</i>	Achard	CHIS, DGO	FURTH (1998)
<i>Blepharida</i>	<i>atripennis</i>	Horn	BCS	FURTH (1998)
<i>Blepharida</i>	<i>balyi</i>	Bryant	GRO, MEX, MICH, MOR	FURTH (1998)
<i>Blepharida</i>	<i>bryanti</i>	Furth	CHIS, OAX	FURTH (1998)
<i>Blepharida</i>	<i>conspersa</i>	(Horn)	BCS	FURTH (1998)
<i>Blepharida</i>	<i>flavocostata</i>	Jacoby	GRO, MEX, MICH, MOR, OAX, PUE	FURTH (1998)
<i>Blepharida</i>	<i>flolri</i>	Jacoby	GRO, JAL, MEX, MICH, MOR, NAY	FURTH (1998)
<i>Blepharida</i>	<i>gabrielae</i>	Furth	COL, GRO, JAL, MEX, MICH, MOR, PUE	FURTH (1998)
<i>Blepharida</i>	<i>godmani</i>	Jacoby	CHIS, OAX, VER	FURTH (1998)
<i>Blepharida</i>	<i>hinchahuevosi</i>	Furth	GRO, MOR, PUE	FURTH (1998)
<i>Blepharida</i>	<i>humeralis</i>	Furth	GRO, MOR, PUE	FURTH (1998)
<i>Blepharida</i>	<i>jacobyana</i>	Csiki	CHIS, QROO, VER, YUC	FURTH (1998)
<i>Blepharida</i>	<i>johngi</i>	Furth	DGO, GRO, MEX, MICH	FURTH (1998)
<i>Blepharida</i>	<i>judithae</i>	Furth	GRO	FURTH (1998)

Genus	Species	Author	Distribution	Source
<i>Blepharida</i>	<i>lineata</i>	Furth	GRO, MICH	FURTH (1998)
<i>Blepharida</i>	<i>maculicollis</i>	Jacoby	MOR, PUE	FURTH (1998)
<i>Blepharida</i>	<i>melanoptera</i>	(Fall)	MICH, OAX, SON	FURTH (1998)
<i>Blepharida</i>	<i>mexicana</i>	Jacoby	OAX, VER	FURTH (1998)
<i>Blepharida</i>	<i>multimaculata</i>	Jacoby	GRO, MEX, MOR, PUE, SON	FURTH (1998)
<i>Blepharida</i>	<i>notozonae</i>	Furth	JAL, SIN, SON	FURTH (1998)
<i>Blepharida</i>	<i>pallida</i>	Blake	GRO, JAL, MICH, SIN	FURTH (1998)
<i>Blepharida</i>	<i>parallela</i>	Furth	MEX, MICH, PUE	FURTH (1998)
<i>Blepharida</i>	<i>punctatissima</i>	Jacoby	CHIS, OAX, VER	FURTH (1998)
<i>Blepharida</i>	<i>quatuordecimpunctata</i>	Jacoby	CHIS, OAX, VER	FURTH (1998)
<i>Blepharida</i>	<i>rhois</i>	(Forster)	CHIH, COAH, DGO, GRO, HGO, NL, OAX, PUE, QRO, SLP, TAMPS	FURTH (1998)
<i>Blepharida</i>	<i>schlectendalii</i>	Furth	PUE	FURTH (1998)
<i>Blepharida</i>	<i>singularis</i>	Jacoby	DGO, GRO, MEX, MICH, MOR, PUE	FURTH (1998)
<i>Blepharida</i>	<i>sonorana</i>	Furth	SIN, SON	FURTH (1998)
<i>Blepharida</i>	<i>sonorstriata</i>	Furth	SON	FURTH (1998)
<i>Blepharida</i>	<i>sparsa</i>	(Clark)	CHIS, GRO, MICH	FURTH (1998)
<i>Blepharida</i>	<i>trifasciata</i>	Jacoby	OAX	FURTH (1998)
<i>Blepharida</i>	<i>unami</i>	Furth	OAX, PUE	FURTH (1998)
<i>Blepharida</i>	<i>variegatus</i>	Furth	PUE	FURTH (1998)
<i>Blepharida</i>	<i>verdea</i>	Furth	GRO, MOR, OAX	FURTH (1998)
<i>Blepharida</i>	<i>xochipala</i>	Furth	GRO	FURTH (1998)
<i>Cacoscelis</i>	<i>bicolorata</i>	Clark	Mexico	JACOBY (1884)
<i>Cacoscelis</i>	<i>coerulea</i>	Csiki	TAB	JACOBY (1892)
<i>Cacoscelis</i>	<i>flava</i>	Clark	OAX, TAMPS	JACOBY (1884); USNM
<i>Cacoscelis</i>	<i>sallei</i>	Jacoby	VER	JACOBY (1884)
<i>Cacoscelis</i>	<i>varians</i>	(Jacoby)	OAX, TAB, VER	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Caloscelis</i>	<i>nigripennis</i>	(Jacoby)	NAY	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Capraita</i>	<i>conspurcata</i>	(Jacoby)	CHIS, DF, DGO, GRO, GTO, HGO, MEX, MICH, MOR, OAX, PUE, VER	JACOBY (1886); FCB; USNM
<i>Capraita</i>	<i>maculata</i>	(Harold)	CHIS, GRO, JAL, MEX, MOR, OAX, VER, YUC	JACOBY (1886); FCB
<i>Capraita</i>	<i>maculata</i> <i>tredecimmaculata</i>	(Jacoby)	GRO, HGO, MEX	USNM; NHMB
<i>Capraita</i>	<i>nigrosignata</i>	(Schaeffer)	Mexico ?	USNM (? Mexico, ex snapdragon shipment)
<i>Centralaphthona</i>	<i>deyrollei</i>	(Baly)	JAL, MOR, TAB	JACOBY (1885); USNM
<i>Centralaphthona</i>	<i>dimidiaticornis</i>	Jacoby	GRO, TAB	JACOBY (1891); FCB

Genus	Species	Author	Distribution	Source
<i>Centralaphthona</i>	<i>diversa</i>	(Baly)	CHIS, GRO, MOR, TAB, TAMPS?	JACOBY (1885); FCB; USNM
<i>Centralaphthona</i>	<i>fulvipennis</i> ?	Jacoby	VER?	FCB
<i>Centralaphthona</i>	<i>fulvipennis</i> near	Jacoby	TAMPS	USNM-El Cielo
<i>Centralaphthona</i>	<i>maculipennis</i>	Jacoby	TAB	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Centralaphthona</i>	<i>mexicana</i>	Jacoby	COAH, DGO, GRO	JACOBY (1885) (1891); FCB
<i>Centralaphthona</i>	<i>obscuripennis</i>	(Jacoby)	GRO, MOR	USNM
<i>Centralaphthona</i>	<i>pallipes</i>	Jacoby	CHIH, GRO, VER	JACOBY (1891); USNM-DGF
<i>Centralaphthona</i>	<i>semicoerulea</i>	(Jacoby)	DGO	JACOBY (1885)
<i>Centralaphthona</i>	<i>semipunctata</i>	Jacoby	JAL, VER	JACOBY (1891); FCB
<i>Centralaphthona</i>	<i>substriata</i>	Harold	GRO, TAB, VER	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Chaetocnema</i>	<i>balyi</i>	Jacoby	COAH, DF	JACOBY (1892); FCB
<i>Chaetocnema</i>	<i>capitata</i>	Jacoby	DGO, GTO	JACOBY (1885); FCB
<i>Chaetocnema</i>	<i>cephalotes</i>	Jacoby	PUE, SIN	NHMB
<i>Chaetocnema</i>	<i>confinis</i>	Crotch	DF	USNM
<i>Chaetocnema</i>	<i>costatipennis</i>	Jacoby	GTO	JACOBY (1892)
<i>Chaetocnema</i>	<i>cribrifrons</i>	LeConte	CHIH, DGO	PALLISTER (1953)
<i>Chaetocnema</i>	<i>discoidalis</i>	Jacoby	Mexico	JACOBY (1885)
<i>Chaetocnema</i>	<i>ectypa</i>	Horn	CHIH ?	USNM (ex mustard shipment from Juarez)
<i>Chaetocnema</i>	<i>frontalis</i> ?	Jacoby	Mexico	FCB
<i>Chaetocnema</i>	<i>fulvicornis</i>	Jacoby	DGO, GRO, GTO	JACOBY (1885); FCB
<i>Chaetocnema</i>	<i>fulvida</i>	White	BCS	USNM
<i>Chaetocnema</i>	<i>fulvilabris</i>	Jacoby	GRO, MOR, VER	JACOBY (1892); USNM
<i>Chaetocnema</i>	<i>gravida</i>	Baly	JAL, TAB	JACOBY (1885); FCB
<i>Chaetocnema</i>	<i>horni</i>	Jacoby	TAB	JACOBY (1892)
<i>Chaetocnema</i>	<i>interstitialis</i>	Jacoby	GRO	JACOBY (1892)
<i>Chaetocnema</i>	<i>mexicana</i>	Baly	CAMP, COAH, DF, DGO, MOR, TAB	JACOBY (1885); FCB; USNM
<i>Chaetocnema</i>	<i>parcepunctata</i>	Crotch	DF	JACOBY (1892)
<i>Chaetocnema</i>	<i>sallei</i>	Baly	Mexico	JACOBY (1885)
<i>Chaetocnema</i>	<i>smithi</i>	Jacoby	TAB	JACOBY (1892)
<i>Chalatenanganya</i>	<i>frontalis</i>	(Jacoby)	CHIS	NEW – DGF; USNM
<i>Chrysogramma</i>	<i>octomaculata</i>	Jacoby	CHIS, JAL, VER	DOMINGUEZ & CARRILLO (1976); USNM
<i>Chrysogramma</i>	<i>omiltenaia</i>	Jacoby	GRO	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Chrysogramma</i>	<i>pictipennis</i>	Jacoby	DGO	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Chrysogramma</i>	<i>septempunctata</i>	Jacoby	DGO, MOR, OAX, PUE	USNM; FURTH & SAVINI (1996)
<i>Chrysogramma</i>	<i>trifasciata</i>	Jacoby	OAX	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Cornulactica</i>	<i>varicornis</i>	(Jacoby)	VER	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Crepidodera</i>	<i>opulenta</i> ?	(LeConte)	BC, MOR	USNM

Genus	Species	Author	Distribution	Source
<i>Crepidodera</i>	<i>peninsularis</i>	Horn	BC	FURTH & SAVINI (1998)
<i>Cyrsylus</i>	<i>fulvipes</i>	Jacoby	TAB	JACOBY (1892)
<i>Cyrsylus</i>	<i>recticollis</i>	Jacoby	CHIS, TAB, VER	JACOBY (1892); USNM
<i>Cyrsylus</i>	<i>vittatus</i>	Jacoby	CHIS, GRO, GTO, JAL	JACOBY (1892); USNM
<i>Deuteraltica</i>	<i>longicornis</i>	(Jacoby)	CHIS	USNM
<i>Dibolia</i>	<i>championi</i>	Jacoby	OAX, VER	PARRY (1974); USNM
<i>Dibolia</i>	<i>constricta</i>	Jacoby	DGO, VER	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Dibolia</i>	<i>ovata</i>	LeConte	DF, DGO, GRO, GTO, MICH, VER	JACOBY (1891); FCB; USNM
<i>Dibolia</i>	<i>violacea</i>	Jacoby	GRO	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Dinaltica</i>	<i>chevrolati</i>	(Jacoby)	VER	JACOBY (1884)
<i>Diphaltica</i>	<i>chiriquiensis</i> ?	(Jacoby)	VER	FCB; USNM
<i>Diphaltica</i>	<i>columbica</i>	(Harold)	VER	JACOBY (1884)
<i>Diphaltica</i>	<i>crassicornis</i> ?	(Jacoby)	TAB, VER	FCB
<i>Diphaltica</i>	<i>fossifrons</i>	(Harold)	VER	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Diphaltica</i>	<i>nitida</i>	(Jacoby)	CHIS, DF, DGO, MICH, OAX, TAB, VER	JACOBY (1884); FCB; USNM
<i>Diphaltica</i>	<i>panamensis</i> ?	(Jacoby)	DGO	FCB
<i>Diphaltica</i>	<i>sallei</i>	(Harold)	Mexico	HAROLD (1876)
<i>Diphaltica</i>	<i>sobriua</i>	Jacoby	VER	JACOBY (1884)
<i>Diphaulaca</i>	<i>aulica cordobae</i>	Barber	CHIS, GRO, GTO, HGO, JAL, MEX, MICH, MOR, NAY, OAX, PUE, QROO, SLP?, TAB, TAMPS, VER, YUC	JACOBY (1884); FCB; USNM
<i>Diphaulaca</i>	<i>intermedia</i>	Jacoby	GRO	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Diphaulaca</i>	<i>wagneri</i>	Harold	CHIS, GRO, OAX, YUC	BARBER (1941); NHMB
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>discoidea abbreviata</i>	Melsheimer	DGO, MEX, MOR, OAX	JACOBY (1884); FCB
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>angulata</i>	Jacoby	SLP, TAB, VER, YUC	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>annulata</i>	Blake	Mexico	BLAKE (1955)
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>antennata</i>	Jacoby	COL, DGO, GRO, JAL, MEX, MICH, MOR, OAX, VER	JACOBY (1884); BLAKE (1955); USNM
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>apicalis</i>	Jacoby	VER	JACOBY (1884)
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>arizonae</i>	Casey	CHIH, DGO?, GRO, MOR?	FURTH & SAVINI (1996); USNM
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>barberi</i>	Blake	GRO, SIN, VER	BLAKE (1955); USNM
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>brevicollis</i>	Jacoby	DGO	JACOBY (1902)
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>brevilineata</i>	Jacoby	DGO, GRO, JAL, MOR, OAX	JACOBY (1884); JACOBY (1902); FCB; BLAKE (1955)

Genus	Species	Author	Distribution	Source
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>brunneofasciata</i>	Jacoby	GRO, PUE, SLP	BLAKE (1955); USNM
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>caroliniana</i>	(Fabricius)	DGO, NL, OAX, SIN, VER	JACOBY (1884); USNM
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>collata</i>	(Fabricius)	CHIH, COAH, DF, DGO, GTO, JAL, MEX, MICH, MOR, OAX, PUE, TAB, VER, YUC	JACOBY (1884); FCB; PALLISTER (1953); USNM
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>crenicollis</i>	Say	PUE, SON	JACOBY (1884)
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>dorsata</i>	Harold	MOR, OAX, TAB, VER, YUC	JACOBY (1884); FCB; USNM
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>figurata</i>	Jacoby	AGS, CHIH, CHIS, COAH, COL, DF, DGO, GRO, GTO, JAL, MEX, MICH, MOR, NAY, OAX, SIN, TAB, VER, YUC	JACOBY (1884); FCB; PALLISTER (1953); BLAKE (1955); USNM; NHMB
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>fumata fumata</i>	LeConte	BC, CHIH, CHIS, DGO, GRO, HGO, JAL, MEX, MICH, MOR, NL, OAX, PUE, SLP, SON, TAB, VER, ZAC	BLAKE (1955); USNM
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>fumata quinquertata</i>	Schaeffer	CHIH	PALLISTER (1953)
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>glabrata</i>	(Fabricius)	BC, BCS, CAMP, CHIS, COL, DGO, GRO, JAL, MOR, NAY, OAX, PUE, SIN, SON, TAB, TAMPS, YUC, VER	JACOBY (1884); FCB; BLAKE (1955); USNM
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	Blake	VER	BLAKE (1955)
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>guatemalensis</i>	Jacoby	CHIS, GRO, MOR, OAX, VER?	BLAKE (1955); USNM
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>hoegei</i>	Jacoby	VER, OAX	JACOBY (1884)
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>jalapensis</i>	Blake	VER	BLAKE (1955)
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>knabi</i>	Blake	GRO	BLAKE (1955)
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>latifrons</i>	Schaeffer	TAMPS?	USNM
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>latiovittata</i>	Hatch & Beller	BC	BLAKE (1955)
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>leptolineata texana</i>	Schaeffer	DGO, GRO, JAL, MOR, NL, OAX, QROO, TAMPS, YUC	BLAKE (1955); USNM
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>limbata</i>	Jacoby	DGO, MEX, MOR	JACOBY (1891); USNM
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>maculipes</i>	Jacoby	CHIS, VER	JACOBY (1891); USNM
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>melanocephala</i>	Jacoby	VER	JACOBY (1884)

Genus	Species	Author	Distribution	Source
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>mexicana</i>	Jacoby	TAB, SLP, VER, YUC	FCB; JACOBY (1884)
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>militaris</i>	Jacoby	TAB, VER, YUC	JACOBY (1884); USNM
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>nigripennis</i>	Jacoby	DGO, NAY	JACOBY (1884); USNM
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>nigripes</i> ?	Jacoby	CHIS	FCB
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>pluriligata</i>	LeConte	BC, CHIH, DGO, JAL, NAY, SIN, SLP, SON, VER	FCB; FURTH & SAVINI (1996)
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>politula</i>	Horn	AGS, CAMP, CHIH, DF, DGO, GRO, GTO, HGO, JAL, MEX, MOR, OAX, PUE, QRO, SLP, SON, TAMPS, VER, ZAC	FCB; JACOBY (1891); PALLISTER (1953); USNM
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>procera</i>	Casey	NAY	BLAKE (1955)
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>quinquelineata</i>	(Latreille)	CHIS, COL, GRO, OAX, QROO, TAB, TAMPS, VER	JACOBY (1884); FCB; BLAKE (1955); USNM
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>recticollis</i>	(Jacoby)	NAY, VER	JACOBY (1884); ZSMC
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>sallei</i>	(Baly)	VER	JACOBY (1884)
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>scriptipennis</i>	(Jacoby)	CHIS, COL, DGO, GRO, MOR, NAY, OAX, YUC	JACOBY (1891); USNM; NHMB
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>steinheili</i>	Harold	Mexico	ZSMC
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>subaenea</i>	Jacoby	DGO, GRO, MOR, OAX	JACOBY (1884); FCB; USNM
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>subcostata</i>	(Clark)	HGO, MEX, MICH	JACOBY (1884); USNM
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>teapensis</i>	Blake	OAX, SLP, TAB	BLAKE (1955); NHMB
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>tennicornis</i>	Horn	CHIH, DGO, HGO	PALLISTER (1953); BLAKE (1955)
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>trifasciata</i>	Jacoby	CHIS	FCB
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>trivittata</i>	Blake	Mexico	BLAKE (1955)
<i>Disonycha</i>	<i>varicornis</i>	Horn	BC, BCS, DGO, TAMPS	FURTH & SAVINI (1998); PALLISTER (1953); USNM
<i>Distigmoptera</i>	<i>chrysodaedala</i>	Blake	DF, NAY	BLAKE (1951); USNM
<i>Distigmoptera</i>	<i>foveolata</i>	Balsbaugh	CHIS, PUE	BALSBAUGH (1980); USNM
<i>Distigmoptera</i>	<i>orchidophila</i>	Blake	VER	BLAKE (1951)
<i>Distigmoptera</i>	<i>suturalis</i>	(Jacoby)	GRO, OAX	JACOBY (1892); NHMB

Genus	Species	Author	Distribution	Source
<i>Distigmoptera</i>	<i>texana</i>	Blake	GTO	BLASBAUGH (1980); FURTH & SAVINI (1998)
<i>Dysphenges</i>	<i>eichlini</i>	Gilbert & Andrews	BCS	GILBERT & ANDREWS (2002)
<i>Dysphenges</i>	<i>elongatulus</i>	Horn	BCS, MICH?, PUE?, TAMPS?	GILBERT & ANDREWS (2002); USNM
<i>Dysphenges</i>	<i>lagunae</i>	Gilbert & Andrews	BCS	GILBERT & ANDREWS (2002)
<i>Dysphenges</i>	<i>rileyi</i>	Gilbert & Andrews	BCS	GILBERT & ANDREWS (2002)
<i>Egleraltica</i>	sp.		CHIS, GRO, MICH, MOR	USNM
<i>Epitrix</i>	<i>aenicollis</i>	Jacoby	GRO, TAB, VER	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Epitrix</i>	<i>convexa</i>	Jacoby	TAB, VER	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Epitrix</i>	<i>cucumeris</i>	(Harris)	DGO, GRO, MOR, PUE, VER	JACOBY (1891); FCB; USNM; ZSMC
<i>Epitrix</i>	<i>fasciata</i>	Blatchley	CHIH, DGO, NL, TAMPS	MAES & STAINES (1991); USNM
<i>Epitrix</i>	<i>flavotestacea</i>	Horn	BC	BLACKWELDER (1946)
<i>Epitrix</i>	<i>fuscula</i>	Crotch	GTO?	JACOBY (1885)
<i>Epitrix</i>	<i>jacobyi</i>	Weise	GTO, VER	JACOBY (1885)
<i>Epitrix</i>	<i>metallica</i>	Jacoby	GRO	JACOBY (1885)
<i>Epitrix</i>	<i>minuta</i>	Jacoby	VER, TAB	FCB, JACOBY (1891)
<i>Epitrix</i>	<i>montana</i>	Jacoby	VER, COAH	JACOBY (1885)
<i>Epitrix</i>	<i>nigroaenea</i>	Harold	VER	JACOBY (1885)
<i>Epitrix</i>	<i>obliterata</i>	Jacoby	TAB, VER	JACOBY (1891); FCB
<i>Epitrix</i>	<i>parvula</i>	(Fabricius)	CHIH, GTO, VER	FCB, JACOBY (1891); USNM-DGF
<i>Epitrix</i>	<i>piceomarginata</i>	Jacoby	TAB	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Epitrix</i>	<i>pulchella</i>	Jacoby	TAB, VER	FCB, JACOBY (1885)
<i>Epitrix</i>	<i>robusta</i>	Jacoby	GRO	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Epitrix</i>	<i>rufula</i>	Weise	DF, GRO, MOR	JACOBY (1891); USNM
<i>Euphenges</i>	<i>fuliginosus</i>	(Clark)	Mexico	JACOBY (1886)
<i>Euplectroscelis</i>	<i>xanti</i>	Crotch	BC; BCS	BLACKWELDER (1946); USNM
<i>Exoceras</i>	sp.		CHIS	USNM
<i>Genaphthona</i>	<i>amulensis</i>	Jacoby	GRO	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Genaphthona</i>	<i>transversicollis</i>	(Jacoby)	CHIS, JAL, OAX, PUE	USNM
<i>Gioia</i>	<i>fulvitaris</i>	Jacoby	TAB	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Gioia</i>	<i>mexicana</i>	Savini, Furth, Nino	TAMPS	SAVINI et al. (2001)
<i>Gioia</i>	sp. 1		TAMPS	SAVINI et al. (2001)
<i>Gioia</i>	sp. 2		TAMPS	SAVINI et al. (2001)

Genus	Species	Author	Distribution	Source
<i>Glenidion</i>	<i>flexicaulis</i>	Schaeffer	TAMPS, YUC	USNM
<i>Glenidion</i>	<i>jacobyi</i>	(Bechyné)	CHIS, MICH, VER	JACOBY (1885); USNM
<i>Glyptina</i>	<i>atriventris</i>	Horn	CHIH, MICH	USNM
<i>Glyptina</i>	<i>cerina</i>	(LeConte)	BC	BLACKWELDER (1946)
<i>Glyptina</i>	<i>nivalis</i>	Horn	MOR	USNM
<i>Heikertingerella</i>	<i>fulvifrons</i>	(Jacoby)	GRO, VER	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Heikertingerella</i>	<i>pallida</i>	Jacoby	VER	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Heikertingerella</i>	<i>teapensis</i>	(Weise)	TAB	JACOBY (1892)
<i>Heikertingerella</i>	<i>variabilis</i>	(Jacoby)	GRO, GTO, TAB, TAMPS, VER	JACOBY (1885); FCB; USNM
<i>Heikertingeria</i>	<i>clarki</i>	(Jacoby)	VER	USNM
<i>Hemiphyrnis</i>	<i>intermedius</i>	(Jacoby)	CHIS, DGO, SON	FCB, JACOBY (1884)
<i>Homotyphus</i>	<i>asper</i>	(Clark)	VER	JACOBY (1886)
<i>Homotyphus</i>	<i>maculicornis</i>	(Clark)	VER	USNM; FURTH & SAVINI (1996)
<i>Homotyphus</i>	<i>squalidus</i> ?	Clark	VER	JACOBY (1886)
<i>Hypolampsis</i>	<i>elongatula</i>	(Jacoby)	GRO	JACOBY (1892)
<i>Hypolampsis</i>	<i>inornata</i>	Jacoby	GRO	JACOBY (1892)
<i>Hypolampsis</i>	<i>labialis</i>	(Clark)	VER	JACOBY (1886)
<i>Hypolampsis</i>	<i>pygmaea</i>	(Jacoby)	TAB, VER	JACOBY (1892)
<i>Iphitroides</i>	<i>nigrocinctus</i>	Jacoby	GRO	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Iphitroides</i>	<i>quadrimaculatus</i>	Jacoby	DGO, GRO	JACOBY (1891); USNM
<i>Iphitroides</i>	<i>quadripunctatus</i>	Jacoby	GRO, MOR, NAY	JACOBY (1891); USNM
<i>Iphitroides</i>	<i>violaceipennis</i>	Jacoby	Mexico?	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Kuschelina</i>	<i>gracilis</i>	(Jacoby)	COL, JAL, MOR, SIN	USNM; NHMB
<i>Kuschelina</i>	<i>laeta</i>	(Perbosc)	TAMPS, VER	HEIKERTINGER & CSIKI (1940); FCB; USNM
<i>Kuschelina</i>	<i>lugens</i>	(LeConte)	Mexico?	USNM
<i>Kuschelina</i>	<i>miniata</i> ?	(Fabricius)	Mexico	FCB
<i>Kuschelina</i>	<i>modesta</i>	(Jacoby)	CHIH, CHIS, DF, DGO, GRO, GTO, HGO, MEX, MOR, OAX, PUE, SLP, TLAX, VER	JACOBY (1886); FCB; PALLISTER (1953); USNM
<i>Kuschelina</i>	<i>petaurista</i> ?	(Fabricius)	COAH	USNM
<i>Kuschelina</i>	<i>violascens</i>	(LeConte)	DGO	FURTH & SAVINI (1998); PALLISTER (1953)
<i>Leptophysa</i>	<i>hirtipennis</i>	(Jacoby)	OAX, VER	USNM
<i>Longitarsus</i>	<i>amulensis</i>	Jacoby	GRO	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Longitarsus</i>	<i>antennatus</i>	Jacoby	VER	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Longitarsus</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	Horn	BC	BLACKWELDER (1946); FURTH & SAVINI (1998)
<i>Longitarsus</i>	<i>buckleyi</i> ?	Baly	TAB	FCB

Genus	Species	Author	Distribution	Source
<i>Longitarsus</i>	<i>columbicus</i> ?	Harold	GRO	FCB
<i>Longitarsus</i>	<i>concinus</i>	Baly	Mexico?	JACOBY (1885)
<i>Longitarsus</i>	<i>haroldi</i>	Jacoby	TAB	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Longitarsus</i>	<i>livens</i>	LeConte	BC	BLACKWELDER (1946)
<i>Longitarsus</i>	<i>mexicanus</i>	Csiki	DF, DGO, GRO, GTO, HGO, MEX, MICH, MOR, PUE	JACOBY (1891); FCB; NHMB; USNM
<i>Longitarsus</i>	<i>ovipennis</i>	Jacoby	GRO	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Longitarsus</i>	<i>repandus</i>	LeConte	BC	BLACKWELDER (1946)
<i>Longitarsus</i>	<i>teapensis</i>	Jacoby	TAB	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Longitarsus</i>	<i>varicornis</i>	Suffrian	TAB, VER	JACOBY (1885); JACOBY (1891)
<i>Luperaltica</i>	<i>longicornis</i>	(Jacoby)	CHIS, COL?, MOR?, OAX?	USNM
<i>Luperaltica</i>	<i>ustulata centralis</i>	(Bechyne)+C254	NAY, TAMP	BECHYNE (1960); USNM
<i>Luperaltica</i>	<i>viridipennis</i>	(Jacoby)	OAX	JACOBY (1884)
<i>Lupraea</i>	<i>championi</i>	Jacoby	VER	JACOBY (1885)
<i>Lupraea</i>	<i>dilaticornis</i>	(Jacoby)	VER	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Lupraea</i>	<i>elongata</i>	(Jacoby)	GRO, MICH	USNM
<i>Lupraea</i>	<i>frontalis</i>	(Jacoby)	OAX	JACOBY (1885); USNM
<i>Lupraea</i>	<i>fulvicollis</i> ?	Jacoby	VER	FCB
<i>Lupraea</i>	<i>godmani</i>	(Jacoby)	TAB, VER?	JACOBY (1891); USNM
<i>Lupraea</i>	<i>guatemalensis</i>	(Jacoby)	CHIS, GRO, MOR, VER	JACOBY (1891); USNM
<i>Lupraea</i>	<i>imitans</i>	(Jacoby)	GRO, VER?	JACOBY (1891); USNM
<i>Lupraea</i>	<i>occipitalis</i>	Bechyne & Bechyne	Mexico?	BECHYNE & BECHYNE (1964)
<i>Lupraea</i>	<i>semifulva</i>	(Jacoby)	CHIS, OAX	USNM-DGF
<i>Lupraea</i>	<i>smithi</i>	(Jacoby)	GRO, MOR	JACOBY (1891); USNM-DGF
<i>Lysathia</i>	<i>jacobyi</i>	(Csiki)	DF, GTO, OAX, TAB, ZAC	JACOBY (1891); USNM
<i>Lysathia</i>	<i>ludoviciana</i>	(Fall)	Mexico?	USNM (on banana; Galveston)
<i>Lysathia</i>	<i>occidentalis</i>	(Suffrian)	YUC	ZSMC
<i>Lysathia</i>	<i>rockefelleri</i>	(Pallister)	CHIH, DGO	PALLISTER (1953)
<i>Macrohaltica</i>	<i>amethystina</i>	(Olivier)	PUE, VER	JACOBY (1884)
<i>Macrohaltica</i>	<i>guatemalensis</i>	(Jacoby)	DF, GRO, SON	JACOBY (1891); FURTH & SAVINI (1998); USNM
<i>Macrohaltica</i>	<i>jamaicensis</i>	(Fabricius)	TAMP	USNM
<i>Macrohaltica</i>	<i>mexicana mexicana</i>	(Jacoby)	DF, DGO, MOR	JACOBY (1884); FCB; USNM
<i>Macrohaltica</i>	<i>mexicana salvadorensis</i>	Bechyne	CHIS, DF, DGO	USNM

Genus	Species	Author	Distribution	Source
<i>Macrohaltica</i>	<i>patruelis</i>	(Harold)	DF, DGO, GTO, MEX, MICH, MOR, OAX, PUE, VER	JACOBY (1884); USNM
<i>Margaridisa</i>	<i>atriventris</i>	(Melsheimer)	CHIS, VER	USNM
<i>Margaridisa</i>	<i>managua</i> ?	(Bechyné)	DGO, SLP	USNM
<i>Mesodera</i>	<i>brevicollis</i>	Jacoby	HGO	JACOBY (1892)
<i>Monomacra</i>	<i>abdominalis</i>	(Jacoby)	CAMP, YUC	USNM
<i>Monomacra</i>	<i>binotata</i>	(Baly)	TAB, VER	JACOBY (1884); USNM
<i>Monomacra</i>	<i>crassicornis</i>	(Jacoby)	CHIS, GRO	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Monomacra</i>	<i>cupreata</i>	(Jacoby)	OAX	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Monomacra</i>	<i>elongata</i>	(Jacoby)	DGO	JACOBY (1884)
<i>Monomacra</i>	<i>gracilicornis</i>	(Jacoby)	Mexico	JACOBY (1902)
<i>Monomacra</i>	<i>hidalgoensis</i>	(Jacoby)	HGO	JACOBY (1892)
<i>Monomacra</i>	<i>hoegei</i>	(Jacoby)	OAX, VER	JACOBY (1884)
<i>Monomacra</i>	<i>inornata</i> ?	(Jacoby)	Mexico	FCB
<i>Monomacra</i>	<i>mexicana</i>	(Jacoby)	OAX, VER	JACOBY (1884); USNM
<i>Monomacra</i>	<i>nicotinae</i>	(Jacoby)	TAMPS, VER	JACOBY (1904); USNM
<i>Monomacra</i>	<i>pusilla</i>	(Jacoby)	VER	JACOBY (1884)
<i>Monomacra</i>	<i>salvini</i>	(Jacoby)	CHIH	FCB
<i>Monomacra</i>	<i>semiviolacea</i>	(Jacoby)	TAMPS	JACOBY (1884); USNM
<i>Monomacra</i>	<i>tibialis</i>	(Olivier)	OAX	USNM
<i>Monomacra</i>	<i>violacea</i>	(Jacoby)	CHIS, VER	USNM-DGF
<i>Monomacra</i>	<i>violaceipennis</i>	(Jacoby)	Mexico ?	JACOBY (1884)
<i>Neodiphanlaca</i>	<i>elongatula</i>	(Harold)	DGO, SLP, VER	HEIKERTINGER & CSIKI (1939), FCB; USNM
<i>Neothona</i>	sp.		JAL, MICH, OAX, VER	USNM
<i>Nesaecrepida</i>	<i>infuscata</i>	(Schaeffer)	CAMP, COL, GRO, JAL, MICH, OAX, TAB, TAMPS, VER	USNM; USNM-DGF; ZSMC
<i>Nesaecrepida</i>	<i>asphaltina</i>	(Suffrian)	YUC	USNM
<i>Notozona</i>	<i>elegans</i>	Clark	Mexico	JACOBY (1885)
<i>Notozona</i>	<i>histrionica</i>	Baly	OAX, VER	FCB; FURTH & SAVINI (1996)
<i>Notozona</i>	<i>humilis</i>	Clark	Mexico	JACOBY (1885)
<i>Omophoita</i>	<i>aequatorialis</i>	(Harold)	Mexico	JACOBY (1885)
<i>Omophoita</i>	<i>aequinoctialis</i>	(Linnaeus)	CHIS, HGO, MICH, OAX, QROO, SLP, TAB, TAMPS, VER	FURTH & SAVINI (1996); USNM
<i>Omophoita</i>	<i>albofasciata</i>	(Jacoby)	TAB	FCB
<i>Omophoita</i>	<i>affinis</i> ?	(Jacoby)	Mexico ?	FCB
<i>Omophoita</i>	<i>championi</i>	(Jacoby)	SON	DOMINGUEZ & CARRILLO (1976)
<i>Omophoita</i>	<i>cinctipennis</i>	(Chevrolat)	JAL, OAX, PUE, SLP, VER	JACOBY (1885); USNM

Genus	Species	Author	Distribution	Source
<i>Omoprhoita</i>	<i>clerica</i>	(Erichson)	CHIS	USNM
<i>Omoprhoita</i>	<i>octomaculata</i>	(Crotch)	OAX, TAB, TAMPS, VER	JACOBY (1886); ZSMC
<i>Omoprhoita</i>	<i>punctulata</i>	(Bechyné & Bechyné)	Mexico	BECHYNE & BECHYNE (1963)
<i>Omoprhoita</i>	<i>quadrinotata</i> <i>centraliamericana</i>	Bechyné	OAX, TAB, VER	BECHYNE (1955); USNM
<i>Omoprhoita</i>	<i>reticulata</i>	(Baly)	CHIS, HGO, OAX, TAB, TAMPS, VER	JACOBY (1885) (1891); USNM
<i>Omoprhoita</i>	<i>simulans</i>	(Jacoby)	CHIS, DGO	JACOBY (1892)
<i>Omoprhoita</i>	<i>violacea</i>	Jacoby	GRO	JACOBY (1892)
<i>Palaeothona</i>	<i>discrepans</i>	(Schaeffer)	CHIH	USNM-DGF
<i>Palaeothona</i>	<i>melanocyanea</i>	(Blake)	HGO, TAMPS	BLAKE (1950); FURTH & SAVINI (1998); USNM
<i>Palaeothona</i>	<i>rubroviridis</i>	Blake	DGO	BLAKE (1950)
<i>Palaeothona</i>	<i>rugifrons</i>	(Jacoby)	VER	JACOBY (1885)
<i>Palaeothona</i>	<i>viridis (near)</i>	(Jacoby)	CHIH	NEW – DGF (PDST)
<i>Paranaita</i>	<i>limbatipennis</i>	(Jacoby)	GRO?	ZSMC
<i>Parasyphraea</i>	<i>minuta</i>	(Jacoby)	TAB, YUC	JACOBY (1891); USNM
<i>Parchicola</i>	<i>uniformis ?</i>	(Jacoby)	Mexico	FCB
<i>Parchicola</i>	<i>variabilis</i>	(Jacoby)	CHIS, VER	JACOBY (1884); USNM
<i>Pedilia</i>	<i>inornata</i>	(Jacoby)	OAX, VER	DUCKETT (1993) in litt.
<i>Phenrica</i>	<i>cordovana</i>	(Jacoby)	VER	JACOBY (1884)
<i>Phenrica</i>	<i>sexmaculata</i>	(Jacoby)	VER	JACOBY (1884)
<i>Phrynocephala</i>	<i>capitata</i>	Jacoby	CHIS?, GRO, JAL, OAX, TAB?	JACOBY (1884); USNM
<i>Phrynocephala</i>	<i>deyrollei</i>	Baly	AGS, CHIH, DGO, GRO, GTO, MICH, MOR, OAX, PUE, SLP ?	JACOBY (1884); PALLISTER (1953); USNM
<i>Phrynocephala</i>	<i>elongata</i>	Jacoby	OAX, TLAX, VER	JACOBY (1884)
<i>Phrynocephala</i>	<i>pulchella</i>	Baly	CHIS, COL, DGO, GTO, JAL, MICH, MOR, OAX, VER	JACOBY (1884); USNM; NHMB
<i>Phrynocephala</i>	<i>punctulata</i>	Pallister	CHIH, DGO	PALLISTER (1953)
<i>Phrynocephala</i>	<i>sulcatipennis</i>	(Jacoby)	GRO, MEX, OAX	JACOBY (1891); NHMB
<i>Phrynocephala</i>	<i>tenuicornis</i>	(Jacoby)	HGO, OAX	FCB; JACOBY (1891)
<i>Phydans</i>	<i>bicolor</i>	Horn	OAX, TAMPS	USNM
<i>Phydans</i>	<i>nigriventris</i>	Jacoby	GRO, OAX, SLP, SON	JACOBY (1891); USNM
<i>Phyllotreta</i>	<i>albionica</i>	(LeConte)	BC, CHIH, SON	FALL (1927); FURTH & SAVINI (1998); USNM

Genus	Species	Author	Distribution	Source
<i>Phyllotreta</i>	<i>crotchii</i>	Jacoby	DF, DGO, HGO, MEX, ZAC	JACOBY (1885) (1891); USNM
<i>Phyllotreta</i>	<i>lativittata</i>	Jacoby	DF, DGO, GTO, HGO, MEX, ZAC	JACOBY (1891); FCB; USNM
<i>Phyllotreta</i>	<i>mexicana</i>	Jacoby	VER	JACOBY (1885)
<i>Phyllotreta</i>	<i>pusilla</i>	Horn	AGS, BC?, CHIH, DF, DGO, HGO, MOR, OAX, ZAC	CHITTENDEN (1923); USNM, USNM-DGF
<i>Phyllotreta</i>	<i>subrugosa</i>	Jacoby	DF	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Physimerus</i>	<i>cordovensis</i>	(Jacoby)	VER	JACOBY (1886)
<i>Physimerus</i>	<i>femorialis</i>	(Jacoby)	VER	USNM
<i>Physimerus</i>	<i>scabrosus</i>	(Clark)	DGO, OAX, VER	JACOBY (1886); FCB
<i>Platiprosopus</i>	<i>pallens</i>	(Fabricius)	GRO, HGO, MOR, OAX, PUE, VER	FURTH & SAVINI (1996); USNM
<i>Plectrotetra</i>	<i>clarki</i>	Baly	DF, DGO, HGO, MOR, OAX, PUE, SIN, SLP, TAMPS, VER	JACOBY (1884); FCB; USNM
<i>Plectrotetra</i>	<i>dohrni</i>	Jacoby	DF, DGO, HGO, PUE, VER, YUC	JACOBY (1884); FCB; USNM
<i>Plectrotetra</i>	<i>flohri</i>	Jacoby	MICH	JACOBY (1884)
<i>Plectrotetra</i>	<i>guatemalensis</i>	Jacoby	MOR	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Plectrotetra</i>	<i>inaequalis</i>	Jacoby	OAX, TAMPS, VER	JACOBY (1884); USNM
<i>Plectrotetra</i>	<i>multipunctata</i>	Jacoby	DGO?, MEX, MOR, OAX, VER	JACOBY (1891); FCB; USNM
<i>Plectrotetra</i>	<i>rugosa</i>	Jacoby	GTO	JACOBY (1884)
<i>Plectrotetra</i>	<i>sallei</i>	Jacoby	CHIS, TAB?	JACOBY (1884); FCB; USNM
<i>Plectrotetra</i>	<i>submetallica</i>	Jacoby	OAX, VER	JACOBY (1884)
<i>Prasona</i>	<i>viridis</i>	Baly	VER	JACOBY (1886)
<i>Propiasus</i>	<i>fulvus</i>	(Jacoby)	GRO	JACOBY (1892)
<i>Pseudodibolia</i>	<i>picea</i>	Jacoby	TAB	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Pseudorthygia</i>	n. sp.		CHIS	USNM-DGF
<i>Pseudorthygia</i>	<i>nigritarsis</i>	Jacoby	GRO, OAX, TAMPS	JACOBY (1891); USNM, USNM-DGF
<i>Pseudorthygia</i>	<i>unifasciata</i>	Jacoby	GRO	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Psylliodes</i>	<i>capitata</i>	Jacoby	GRO	JACOBY (1892)
<i>Psylliodes</i>	<i>convexior</i>	LeConte	BCS	HORN (1895); FURTH & SAVINI (1998)
<i>Psylliodes</i>	<i>melanocephala</i>	Jacoby	DF	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Psylliodes</i>	<i>mexicana</i>	Jacoby	DF	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Psylliodes</i>	<i>sublaevis</i>	Horn	GRO	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Resistenciana</i>	<i>ornata</i>	(Jacoby)	PUE, VER	JACOBY (1884); FCB
<i>Rhinotmetus</i>	<i>depressus</i>	Clark	Mexico ?	JACOBY (1886)
<i>Rhinotmetus</i>	<i>flavovittatus ?</i>	Jacoby	Mexico ?	FCB
<i>Rhinotmetus</i>	<i>minutus</i>	Jacoby	VER	JACOBY (1892)
<i>Rhinotmetus</i>	<i>modestus</i>	Jacoby	GRO, MOR	JACOBY (1892); FCB

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<i>Scelidopsis</i>	<i>rufofemorata</i>	Jacoby	TAMPS, VER	JACOBY (1888); USNM
<i>Scelidopsis</i>	<i>violacea</i> ?	Jacoby	GRO	JACOBY (1892)
<i>Sphaeronychus</i>	<i>fulvus</i>	(Baly)	DGO, TAMPS	JACOBY (1886); USNM
<i>Sphaeronychus</i>	<i>puncticollis</i>	(Jacoby)	GRO	JACOBY (1892)
<i>Stegnea</i>	<i>ampliocollis</i>	(Jacoby)	GRO	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Stegnea</i>	<i>atra</i>	(Jacoby)	GRO	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Stegnea</i>	<i>guatemalensis</i>	(Jacoby)	GTO	FCB
<i>Stegnea</i>	<i>obliterata</i>	(Jacoby)	TAB	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Strabala</i>	<i>acuminata teapensis</i>	Blake	CHIS, TAB	BLAKE (1953); USNM
<i>Strabala</i>	<i>durangoensis</i>	Bechyné	DGO	BECHYNE (1955)
<i>Strabala</i>	<i>rotunda</i>	Blake	CHIS, COL, DF, GRO, JAL, NAY, NL, SLP, TAMPS, VER, YUC	BLAKE (1953); USNM; NHMB, ZSMC
<i>Strabala</i>	<i>rufa</i>	Illiger	CHIS, COL, DGO, GRO, OAX, PUE, TAB, VER	JACOBY (1884, 1891)
<i>Strabala</i>	<i>subcostata</i>	(Jacoby)	VER	JACOBY (1884)
<i>Suetes</i>	<i>niger</i>	Jacoby	GRO, MICH	JACOBY (1891); USNM
<i>Syphrea</i>	<i>abdominalis</i>	(Jacoby)	TAB, VER	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Syphrea</i>	<i>aeneipennis</i>	(Jacoby)	CHIS?, VER	USNM-DGF
<i>Syphrea</i>	<i>angustata</i>	Jacoby	COAH, GRO, PUE, VER	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Syphrea</i>	<i>balnearia</i>	Bechyné & Bechyné	GRO, MEX	USNM-DGF
<i>Syphrea</i>	<i>burgessi</i>	(Crotch)	MOR, OAX, TAMPS	USNM
<i>Syphrea</i>	<i>cyaneipennis</i>	(Jacoby)	GRO, HGO, JAL, SLP, TAB, TAMPS	JACOBY (1891); USNM
<i>Syphrea</i>	<i>flavicollis</i>	(Jacoby)	BCS, GRO, GTO, JAL, MOR, OAX, PUE	FCB; JACOBY (1884); RILEY, CLARK & GIL- BERT (2001); USNM
<i>Syphrea</i>	<i>frigida</i>	Bechyné & Bechyné	GRO, MEX	USNM-DGF
<i>Syphrea</i>	<i>minuta</i>	(Jacoby)	TAB, VER	JACOBY (1884); FCB
<i>Syphrea</i>	<i>parvula</i>	(Jacoby)	JAL, TAB, VER, YUC	JACOBY (1891); USNM
<i>Syphrea</i>	<i>pretiosa</i>	Baly	DGO, GRO, TAMPS	JACOBY (1891); USNM
<i>Syphrea</i>	<i>smithi</i>	(Jacoby)	OAX, TAB, TAMPS	JACOBY (1891); USNM
<i>Syphrea</i>	<i>sublaevipennis</i>	(Jacoby)	OAX, VER	FCB; JACOBY (1891)
<i>Syphrea</i>	<i>teapensis</i>	(Jacoby)	OAX, SLP, TAB, VER	JACOBY (1891); USNM-DGF; USNM
<i>Systema</i>	<i>abbreviata</i>	Jacoby	PUE	JACOBY (1902)

Genus	Species	Author	Distribution	Source
<i>Systema</i>	<i>basalis</i>	J. DuVal	VER	FURTH & SAVINI (1998)
<i>Systema</i>	<i>bitaeniata</i>	LeConte	CHIH	USNM-DGF
<i>Systema</i>	<i>blanda</i>	Melsheimer	BC?, CHIH, JAL, MICH, NL, SIN, SLP?, SON, TAB, VER	PALLISTER (1953); USNM
<i>Systema</i>	<i>capitata</i>	Jacoby	DF, GTO, GRO, HGO?, MOR?, SLP?, VER?, ZAC?	JACOBY (1884); FCB; USNM
<i>Systema</i>	<i>championi</i>	Jacoby	GRO, MOR, OAX, VER	USNM
<i>Systema</i>	<i>contigua</i>	Jacoby	CHIS, GRO, GTO, HGO, OAX, SON?, TAMPS, VER?, ZAC	JACOBY (1884); USNM
<i>Systema</i>	<i>discicollis</i>	Clark	CAMP, CHIH, DF, DGO, GTO, JAL, MEX, MICH, TAB, TAMPS, VER?, ZAC	FCB; JACOBY (1884); USNM
<i>Systema</i>	<i>gracilentia</i>	Blake	NL	BLAKE (1933a); FURTH & SAVINI (1998)
<i>Systema</i>	<i>laticollis</i>	Jacoby	GTO?	FCB?
<i>Systema</i>	<i>marginata</i>	Jacoby	PUE, VER	JACOBY (1884); USNM
<i>Systema</i>	<i>mexicana</i>	Jacoby	VER	JACOBY (1884)
<i>Systema</i>	<i>nigroplogiata</i>	Jacoby	AGS, CHIH, DF, DGO, GTO, GRO, JAL, MICH, MOR, OAX, PUE, VER	FCB; JACOBY (1884); PALLISTER (1953); USNM; USNM-DGF
<i>Systema</i>	<i>obliterata</i>	Pallister	CHIH	PALLISTER (1953)
<i>Systema</i>	<i>palmeri</i>	Jacoby	CHIS, COAH, DGO, GRO, SIN, SON, ZAC	JACOBY (1884); FCB; USNM
<i>Systema</i>	<i>pectoralis</i>	Clark	CHIS, GTO, OAX, VER	JACOBY (1884); FCB
<i>Systema</i>	<i>posticata</i>	Jacoby	VER	JACOBY (1884)
<i>Systema</i>	<i>pmcticollis</i>	Jacoby	OAX	JACOBY (1884)
<i>Systema</i>	<i>s-littera</i>	(Linnaeus)	CHIS, GTO, TAB, VER	FCB; JACOBY (1884); USNM-DGF
<i>Systema</i>	<i>salvini</i>	Jacoby	CHIS	USNM
<i>Systema</i>	<i>scutellaris</i>	Jacoby	VER	JACOBY (1884)
<i>Systema</i>	<i>semivittata</i>	Jacoby	BCS, GRO, GTO, HGO, MEX, MOR, NL, OAX, SIN	JACOBY (1884); FCB; USNM; NHMB
<i>Systema</i>	<i>subcostata</i>	Jacoby	MICH, MOR, VER	JACOBY (1884); USNM
<i>Systema</i>	<i>subrugosa</i>	Jacoby	GTO, MICH, MOR	JACOBY (1884); USNM

Genus	Species	Author	Distribution	Source
<i>Systema</i>	<i>sulphurea</i>	Jacoby	CHIH, DGO, GRO, MOR, OAX	JACOBY (1891); FCB; USNM
<i>Systema</i>	<i>thoracica</i>	Jacoby	CAMP, HGO, PUE, QROO, TAB, VER	JACOBY (1884); FCB; USNM
<i>Systema</i>	<i>undulata</i>	Jacoby	AGS?, CAMP?, GRO?, GTO, MOR?, VER	JACOBY (1884); USNM
<i>Systema</i>	<i>variabilis</i>	Jacoby	CHIH, CHIS, COL, DGO, GRO, GTO, MICH, MOR, NAY, OAX, VER	FCB; JACOBY (1884); PALLISTER (1953); USNM; ZSMC
<i>Systema</i>	<i>viridilimbata</i>	Jacoby	GRO	JACOBY (1891)
<i>Terpnochlorus</i>	<i>americanus</i>	Bechyné & Bechyné	TAMPS	USNM
<i>Tetragonotes</i>	<i>vittatus</i>	(Clark)	VER	USNM
<i>Trichaltica</i>	<i>semihirsuta</i>	(Jacoby)	GRO, TAB, VER	SCHERER (1960); FCB; USNM-DGF
<i>Trichaltica</i>	<i>tibialis</i>	(Jacoby)	Mexico	WILCOX (1975)
<i>Walterianella</i>	<i>biarchuata</i>	(Chevrolat)	CHIS, VER	JACOBY (1886); FCB
<i>Walterianella</i>	<i>durangoënsis</i>	(Jacoby)	CHIH, DGO	JACOBY (1892); FCB; PALLISTER (1953)
<i>Walterianella</i>	<i>gouini</i>	Bechyné	Mexico	BECHYNE (1958b)
<i>Walterianella</i>	<i>humeralis</i> ?	(Fabricius)	Mexico?	FCB
<i>Walterianella</i>	<i>inscripta</i>	(Jacoby)	OAX, SLP, VER	JACOBY (1886); FCB; USNM
<i>Walterianella</i>	<i>oculata</i> ?	(Fabricius)	VER	FCB
<i>Walterianella</i>	<i>signata</i>	(Jacoby)	CHIS, JAL, TAB, TAMPS, VER, YUC	JACOBY (1886); FCB; USNM; USNM-DGF
<i>Walterianella</i>	<i>sublineata</i>	(Jacoby)	OAX, TAB, VER, YUC	JACOBY (1886); FCB; USNM
<i>Walterianella</i>	<i>tenuicincta</i>	(Jacoby)	SLP, TAB, VER	JACOBY (1886); FCB; USNM
<i>Walterianella</i>	<i>venustula</i>	(Schaufuss)	CHIS, COL?, GRO, JAL, MICH, MOR, NAY?, QROO, TAMPS?, VER, YUC	USNM

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